

In future we shall require PAYMENT IN ADVANCE on all transient advertisements. This rule will not be departed from in any case. Persons sending advertisements to this office, will please send the amount they wish to invest in same, or they will not appear in our paper. Our terms are on the first page of the paper, and can be easily seen. We have to pay cash for everything we buy, and must exact it from others.

## From Camp Wyatt.

We learn from Camp Wyatt that the barque already so much spoken of is still hovering about. At half past three yesterday afternoon she was seen some 12 to 15 miles in the offing, heading Southward, the wind about E. S. E. Another sail was seen yesterday by some of the pickets.

Important changes are going on in the location and distribution of the forces, which changes will probably be completed this week. We do not feel at liberty to allude to particulars.—Daily Journal, 25th inst.

## From the Coast.

A reliable gentleman from near the mouth of New River in Ouselet county, informed us this morning that on Monday forenoon about 9 o'clock, he heard very heavy reports as from the firing of large guns. The reports, so far as he could judge, came down the coast as though the firing was in the neighborhood or at least in the direction of Fort Macon. The firing at first was slow and at long intervals, but finally became more rapid and then ceased, say about one o'clock, P. M. There were about 20 guns fired.

We learn from Zuke's Island, that two Steamers were off New Inlet on yesterday. Late in the afternoon they were not far from each other. This morning but one of them was in sight, and about ten miles out. There is little doubt of pilots having been decoyed out and held on board these Lincolnite craft, perhaps with the view of forcing them to guide them into our harbors and inlets. It is said that the supposed barque is in reality a procler with a smokestack which lowers, and that she changes her rig to suit circumstances. Of this we are not prepared to speak, but think it likely.

The fleet which had been off Fort Macon to the number of six war vessels, suddenly left there, probably on Sunday. It looks a little as though they were gathering in the vicinity of Cape Fear. We will probably hear more shortly.—Daily Journal, 25th inst.

## From the Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory.

A friend puts us in possession of some interesting details relating to this important establishment, the force at which is now engaged in altering old flint lock guns (of which there are several thousands) to percussion, making very efficient weapons. Where they cannot be altered to advantage they are overhauled and repaired. Furnished with new flints they make a very good service gun. Some of Hall's breech-loading rifles have been altered to carbines, and they make an excellent gun for cavalry service. Although the first breech-loading gun made, they are about as good as most weapons of that kind now in use on the continent. Capt. Hall, the inventor, had charge of the rifle factory at Harper's Ferry for many years. There are also a number of flint lock pistols to be altered to percussion.

The manufacture of new arms has not yet been commenced. They are preparing for it, and hope to be ready by the time the new steam engines are received from Richmond, which will be in two months. The engines are to be horizontal, high pressure, and two in number, of twenty-five horse power each. They are being built by Messrs. Talbot & Bro., of Richmond, Va. The large house originally intended for a lumber house, is to be the rifle factory. There is now a large force engaged in building an addition to it, with two wings, which will make it commodious enough for the reception of all the machinery. They will also build a house for the reception of the engines and boilers.

Everything connected with the Armory works smoothly. The following are the officers:—

ASSISTANT JOHN C. BOOTH is the Executive Officer, an energetic and courteous gentleman, very popular with all the employees.

MR. BURKART, the Master Armorer, is an officer of large experience and esteemed by the late U. S. Government (by whom he was employed for thirty years) as one of the best practical mechanics on this continent.

CAPTAIN J. E. P. DAINOFFIELD is Paymaster and Military Storekeeper. He is a polite and gentlemanly man. MR. ADAM BROWN, Assistant Military Storekeeper, occupied the same position under the old government. He is faithful, industrious, and strictly upright.

MR. HIRAN HARRINGTON is Master Machinist and Draughtsman. An excellent selection.

MR. BELL, the Master Builder, under whose supervision all the buildings now at the Arsenal were constructed, is still retained in the same position. Mr. Bell is so long and favorably known in Fayetteville, and by reputation, throughout the State, that no further remark is necessary.

The men who assist these officers are not only good mechanics, but true to the cause of the South. It is to be regretted that the same cannot be said about all our National Armories, but that on the contrary, at one of these the government permits, if it does not sanction the employment of men who have acted as spies for the Federal army, and who have declared that they would rather starve than work for the Confederate States; but now, when they are forced to take one of the two alternatives, of course choose the latter. We are assured that few of the men last referred to possess any ability—are not mechanics, and their places can easily be filled by young men within the limits of the Confederate States, who have relatives in the Confederate army, while those lately sent for to Harper's Ferry have no friends in our army, but have friends and relations fighting against our cause, and otherwise aiding our enemies. There are plenty of men among the truly skilled workmen who have gone to Fayetteville, who could instruct young men, and in a month or two make them more useful than any of those whose services have lately been secured. The Harper's Ferry traitors who at first positively refused to enter into the mechanical service of the Confederacy, but remained behind to pilot Patterson and Banks ought to be as little trusted and as soon disposed of as possible. It is due to the true men and to the country that this should be done.

## About "Jeff" Thompson.

General M. Jefferson Thompson, of Missouri, being now a man of mark, and public attention especially directed to him since he issued his terse proclamation in answer to Fremont's brutal bravado, we are much indebted to a friend who has furnished us with the following information in regard to him:

Merrittweather Jefferson Thompson, is a native of Jefferson county Virginia. His father was Paymaster's Clerk at the Harper's Ferry Armory for many years. "Jeff" went to Philadelphia at an early age, and engaged as clerk in a mercantile house, but not liking a sedentary, inactive life, he soon emigrated to Missouri, where he became extremely popular, having been Mayor of St. Joseph, President of a Railroad Company, and Col. of State Troops. The latter position he occupied when John Brown and his bandits made their raid upon Harper's Ferry. He came on there with a rope made in Missouri, out of Missouri hemp, with which to hang Brown. Our informant had the pleasure of an introduction to him, and was much pleased with him. Gen. Thompson is about 35 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, very thin, but of indomitable energy and perseverance. He still do everything he promises. He is a man for the times.

It would appear that our incredulity carried us too far yesterday inasmuch as it led us to doubt the correctness of the reported capture of a Schooner off Top sail Inlet. We have received the fullest confirmation from Captain Keough of the captured Schooner, which was called the Mary A. Pender, of Blenton, N. C., a North County canoe vessel which had been to Georgetown and Charleston with a cargo, and was returning empty with the exception of some twenty-five barrels of lime.

Captain Keough left Charleston on Thursday night, passed Frying Pan Shoals on Sunday morning at one o'clock; about daylight, and when some 18 or 20 miles south of New Topsail Inlet, saw a barque about two points on the lee bow and about a mile distant—put on all sail and hauled on the wind. The barque did the same and fired a gun across the bow of the schooner. At intervals she fired five rounds of two guns each, and chased the schooner till half past nine o'clock on Sunday morning, about this time the schooner was close to land and about half a mile southwest of N. Topsail Inlet, the barque two to two and a half miles astern.—The schooner tacked and stood for the inlet, when the wind suddenly hauled to N. E., rendering it impossible for her to enter, whereupon the schooner was anchored and the captain and crew, with most of their goods and chattels, came ashore in their yawl. About the time they got ashore the vandals had made sail on the Pender, and fired a salute in honor of their victory.

Captain Keough expresses his gratitude to Mr. Nixon and other gentlemen on the Sound for their very kind assistance and generous hospitality. The schooner, owned principally we believe by the Captain, might be worth some two thousand dollars.

It is evident that there is a Yankee armed vessel, barque rigged, whether a privateer or in the direct employment of Lincoln we hardly know, browsing along our coasts, making false signals to decoy off pilots, and committing all manner of felonies and other misdeeds, and this is fully confirmed by our correspondence from the camp.

Our pilots and others cannot be too cautious in answering signals of distress or any other signals when they do not know the parties. Had this barque been a friend, she could have easily sent a boat ashore, and at any rate a boat-load of her men would have been some pledge for the return of ours.

The same barque is said to have been off Camp Wyatt this morning, bobbing around for more canoe vessels.—Daily Journal, 24th inst.

THE WIND is from the North East and is felt billious enough to say something bitter, were it possible for our amiable temper ever to yield to the impulses of asperity. It is not being possible, we simply brush off an obtrusive fly and proceed to notice some other little matters with just about as much and as little feeling in the case as we bestowed upon the obtrusive insect.

We see that some of our old friend of the Harbor Southerner has given an insertion to a foolish and whining communication which appeared some weeks ago in the Raleigh Register over the signature of "A Friend to Truth and Justice." It is a species of some casual remarks in the Journal in reference to Col. now General Hall. The writer is rather doubtful about the religion and religious belief of the editor of the Journal, who would attempt to reply the words in which a similar impertinence was once before answered—"We have none to talk about." We confess however that we are not unfrequently reminded by such persons of the Pharisee who thanked God that he was not as other men, nor even as this publican.—(for publican read editor.) A common cant with the *unus quisque*.

The Newborn Progress has some queer remarks about patriotism and non-patriotism, and appears to have some thing to say in regard to some recent remarks of ours on the subject of the Vice Presidency. The Progress either could not or would not understand us, so, of course, there is no harm done.

The Greensboro Patriot has an article rejoicing over the election of Messrs. Davis and Dorch as an "American" victory coupled with the regular slang of the very bitter days of "the order." We had thought that such things, if not finally buried, were yet so inappropriate to the present crisis, that it would require a bigger fool than the State contained, to reproduce them at this time.

But we were mistaken, all the fools are not dead yet, as is evidenced by the thing to which we have just referred. We had a nation to indulge in some remarks in regard to certain other matters and things, not going on quite as they ought to, but the hour of publication, 12½ o'clock, approached, and we forbore.

## Daily Journal, 24th inst.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The most exposed, and if we may be allowed the expression, precarious, field of service to which the Confederate troops have yet been called, is to be found in Western Virginia. It has avowedly hostile frontiers on the North and West, semi-hostile on the South West, and contains a doubtful population in its own bosom. Its supplies of manufactured goods of all kinds are scant, while its more Northern latitude and higher elevation above the level of the sea impart to its climate a rigor unknown to the lower latitudes of most of the Southern States.

Our forces in the section referred to, are already suffering for the want of blankets and other articles necessary to protect them from the night frosts which have already shown themselves both on the line of the Kanawha, in Centre West, and on that of the Cheat River in Northwest Virginia. All necessarily suffer more or less, but none so much as those of Wise's Legion, who made up of men from almost every county in Virginia, and almost every State in the Confederacy, have no distinctive State or county character, and therefore are deprived of a participation in the provision made in many cases by States or counties for their troops. If, then, State or county action does not reach this case, some other organization must be appealed to.

We understand that an effort is now on foot, under the auspices of the ladies of this place to make some provision for these, our suffering soldiers. We trust that it may meet with a full measure of success, as how can it fail when the ladies take it in hand? A little can be given by those who cannot give much. Those who feel able can give just as much as they please. Be ready when called upon.

## CAVALRY.—It will be seen that Capt. Wm. C. Howard wishes to raise a Cavalry company for twelve months.

The necessity of a company of this kind will be readily apparent to all who take the trouble to reflect upon the matter, and we know its formation is highly appreciated and desired by high authority. This company will be for coast defence, and will be organized in pursuance of and agreeable to an act of the last session of the Confederate Congress.

Captain Howard's call will be found in another column.

## THE NEWS by telegraph is such that each one must read and form such conclusions as may seem best.

To reported disagreements in the cabinet, we do not attach much importance. The mere fact of a long and anxious session does not necessarily imply divided councils, although it may be cautious ones.

The fleet has sailed from Hampton Roads. Where it is bound or what point may be attacked is in darkness, unless we take for granted as correct the supposition that it is bound for Brunswick, Geo. We confess that we do not like the movements of the piratical craft that has been prowling along our coast. She has been grabbing pilots, and doing other things calculated to put us on our guard.

## Death of a Prominent Citizen.

Dr. Thos. H. Wright, President of the Bank of Cape Fear, died at his residence in this place, about noon on Saturday last, 21st inst.

We presume that Doctor Wright was somewhat over sixty years of age at the time of his death, and so far as we are aware, had been a constant resident of this, his native town, nearly all of an honorable and useful lifetime. He enjoyed the fullest confidence of his fellow citizens, and was frequently called by them to positions of trust and responsibility. He succeeded Dr. John Hill in the Presidency of the Bank of Cape Fear on the death of that gentleman, and continued at the head of that institution until his own death.

The deceased was a kind, benevolent and christian gentleman, and as such will be greatly missed by the community, as well as by the large circle of friends and connexions which he leaves behind him.

## Northern Prisoners.

Last evening some 250 Northern prisoners passed through this place on their way South. They were under the escort of a company of Virginia troops, being longed as was said to the 20th regiment.

The prisoners seemed to be in good physical trim, and generally as well dressed, and as well fed as their guards. We cannot say so much for their countenances. There was certainly a vagabondist look predominant, and they did not seem like people in whose strict morality or respect for the rights of others, any great confidence could be placed. They are said to have belonged to the 69th and 71st New York, the 7th Michigan, the 2nd Ohio regiments, and possibly some straggling Vermonters and others, and could have talked in Western slang, Yankee twang, New York cockney, rich Irish brogue, sweet German accent, mild Portuguese, sonorous Spanish, soft Italian and expansive Hoosier.

There were several people up to see them, but we saw no one speak to, or otherwise annoy them. They were unpleasantly situated, as all prisoners must be passing through a country whose homes they had sought to desolate, but beyond this necessity of their situation they were subjected to no humiliation.

One of the cars contained some who appeared to be officers, or at least looked a little that way, but whether they were or not, we did not learn.

We believe these prisoners are destined for New Orleans or its vicinity.—Daily Journal, 23d inst.

WE LEARN that on Saturday afternoon a barque was seen from Camp Wyatt being along the coast in a Southwesterly direction. The wind being from the S. W., and about 10½ o'clock at night, when opposite a point some two miles south of the camp she sent up a rocket. She appeared to be making for Bald Head, and may have since come over the main bar. She kept close in, but not close enough to discover her nationality.

Still another barque hove in sight yesterday at 3 o'clock, p. m., running along the beach. She subsequently changed her course running head on to the beach, while further out to sea an object was seen, supposed to be a steamer in pursuit of the barque. By five o'clock, however, the object supposed to be a steamer had disappeared in the distance. Our correspondent thinks that the barque took a pilot and changed her course to go round the Cape. If either of these barques were nationality is not known, have crossed our bar, we have not heard of it here. The one first alluded to exhibited private signals when farther up the coast as we learn from another quarter.

Yesterday evening we heard all sorts of rumours, or of them to the effect that "for sure" there were four vessels of war from Fortress Monroe off Camp Wyatt Saturday evening or yesterday (Sunday) morning. Of course the above statement of facts puts that rumour to rest. By the way, we are somewhat amused and a little annoyed by these things. Somebody will demand all about the ships, and go off displeased that we know nothing of things which have not happened. Again, other persons will come in a state of excitement to demand what has been done, what is doing, and why sundry things have not been done? In vain do we assure our ardent querists that we have not been informed of the first, don't know about the second, and can't tell about the third;—that we are without authority—that the press has no influence whatever with any of the authorities in this State;—that all its remonstrances are shed from their authoritative epidermis "like" as one time remarked recently, "water from a duck's back."

A rumour about the chasing of one vessel by another "off Nixon's Sound" as the rumour has it, and the subsequent capture of the chased vessel after several guns had been fired at her, would appear to be worthy of attention, and would be regarded as correct in usual times, but it needs confirmation in war, and the danger is, that so excited is the public mind that it hardly stops to enquire, but takes every thing for granted in its most exaggerated proportions, and that so often that when the actual danger does come, and *come it will*, its presence will be doubted.—Daily Journal, 23d inst.

WE HAD a decided change in the weather last night, and this morning it was positively cool, while ere at mid-day it looks gloomy and as though half a dozen equinoxes were brewing storms for the benefit of the Lincolnite fleets on our coasts. We hope they are.

## Daily Journal, 23d inst.

Geo. DAVIS and Zuo H. GREEN, Esqs, have been elected by the Directors of the Bank of Wilmington, in place of J. R. Blossom and J. L. Hathaway.

MESSRS. HUTTON & FREELING, of Memphis, Tenn., have started a new literary Magazine called the "SOUTHERN MONTHLY," of which the first number, being that for September, 1861, is now before us. It is neatly printed and well-filled with good reading matter. Price per number 25 cents.

Mr. Whitaker is agent for the "MONTHLY." We need not insist upon the reading public giving the preference to Southern periodical literature. If they want reading matter of that kind they must give this preference, as they ought to have done long ago. The Magazine in question, we think, is worthy of the preference even in market over.

By A GENTLEMAN just arrived from Fort Macon, via Newbern, we learn that on Monday morning there were no vessels of any kind in sight from Fort Macon or from any part of the adjacent banks occupied by our troops.

We understand that information has been received in Newbern, and believed there to be reliable, that Major E. D. Hall, of the 7th Regiment N. C. State Troops, who is stationed in Hyde county, has captured some twelve native traitors who had gone over to the banks and taken the oath, and had returned to the mainland to act as Lincolnite spies and emissaries. On their persons were found documents addressed to the authorities and people of Newbern, Washington and other towns, requesting them to offer no opposition to the advance of the Federal troops into the interior of the State, promising that if no opposition was offered by them, they would not be molested. The men have been detained in custody, and the documents forwarded to Headquarters.

Certain movements are talked of at Beaufort, to the details of which we do not feel at liberty now to refer, but which if confirmed, may have an important bearing upon the blockade, so far at least as foreign nations are concerned.—Daily Journal, 24th inst.

WILLIAM A. WRIGHT, Esq., was, on yesterday, elected by the Directors, to the Presidency of the Bank of Cape Fear, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. THOMAS H. WRIGHT.—Daily Journal, 25th inst.

## Receivers under the Sequestration Act.

We clip from an advertisement which appears in the Goldsboro' Tribune of 24th inst., the following appointments as ordered by the Court of the Confederate States for District of Pamlico, in the District of North Carolina:

Ordered that the following persons be appointed Receivers under the Sequestration Act, who upon giving bond and qualifying according to law, are authorized to act as such receivers:

1. F. H. Cason, of Polk county, for the counties of Caswell, and Burke, and the counties lying west of the said counties.
2. David Fehneck, of Lincoln, for the counties of Gaston, Lincoln, Cata, and Mecklenburg, and the counties lying west of the said counties.
3. John W. Cunningham, of Person county, for the counties of Person, Caswell, Alamance, Rockingham and Guilford.
4. J. L. Holmes, of New Hanover county, for the counties of New Hanover, Bladen, Brunswick, and Columbus.
5. A. A. McCoy, of Sampson county, for the counties of Wayne, Duplin, Sampson and Johnston.
6. Edward Connelgland, of Halifax county, for the counties of Halifax, Danville, Warren and Franklin.
7. B. B. Barron, of Edgecombe county, for the counties of Edgecombe, Greene, Wilcox and Nash.
8. Henry B. Short, of Washington county, for the counties of Martin, Washington, Hertford, Gates and Chowan.
9. B. M. Selby, of Beaufort county, for the counties of Hyde, Beaufort, Pitt and Lenoir.
10. J. C. Jones, of Currituck county, for the counties of Currituck, Union, Albemarle and Stanly.
11. W. W. Peebles, of Northampton county, for the counties of Northampton, Johnston, Wayne and Jones.
12. H. C. Jones, of Craven county, for the counties of Craven, Carteret, Onslow and Jones.
13. John Manning, Jr., of Chatham county, for the counties of Chatham, Moore, Randolph and Montgomery.

CONFEDERATE ARMY BUTTONS are among the hardest things to get, indeed strictly regulation buttons, as we learn cannot be got, and the eagle button as worn by the U. S. Staff comes so near to it in general appearance, that we understand it has been generally adopted. Buttons with State arms were got up at the North a good while since, but no Confederate button that we can hear of.

THE FOLLOWING is an extract from a private letter received by us this morning, dated

"ACQUITA CREEK, VA., Sept. 21, 1861.  
"There is heavy firing of cannon up the Potomac, supposed to be about Manassas or Washington. It began right before last at daylight, ceased at night last night, and began again this morning about nine o'clock, or at least, was not noticed here until that hour. It was one continued roar, and are anxious to hear from it, and to hear that our brave boys have given the Hessians the same they gave them at Bull Run."

## HEAD QUARTERS 3d INFANTRY, N. C. S. T.,

Camp Howe, Sept. 20th, 1861.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE.—Our Camp has been recently visited by you, and we have been very much pleased to see anything worth reporting. But our quiet was disturbed yesterday by the booming of big guns up about Wakefield, and we were anxious to make a monkey poke, before last and continued till after dark last night. It commenced again this morning and it is now (11 A. M.) as heavy as any time yesterday.

There is some hot work up that way and we feel anxious to hear from it. The Colonel has ordered extra rations to be cooked, as we do not know what may turn up, and makes us all over-hill, to sit and listen to the light and not be able to get to it. We expect, however, to have our hands full soon. I could report a good many things concerning the Brigade that would interest you, but not think it prudent.

Private Bishop, Co. C., died this morning; we have two more that are very ill (Typhoid fever). It is good many have mumps, chills, &c., but most of them are up. Our men are always ready to do anything, and never complain. We are all well, and are anxious to hear from it, and to hear that our brave boys have given the Hessians the same they gave them at Bull Run."

## Yours,

WILMINGTON.

## CAMP BURGWIN, Sept. 21, 1861.

EDWARDS HUTTON.—All quiet this way, so far, though we had some little maneuvering yesterday that we did not wish to report. The barque sent off here on Saturday and Sunday, are by some supposed to be the same vessel, and there is a report that she has several pilots on board, and is being used as an engine of war. She went to her yesterday with three men, and all remained on board, and a skiff also taken on board. Another report is that she has been captured by the Federal army, and is being used as a school ship. The barque yesterday looked like the "Charles Smith," she has arrived or been heard from. Two of our companies, Co. F, Capt. Malloy, and Co. E, Capt. Williams, have been ordered to Fort Fisher; the left here this morning and I suppose the balance of us will be sent from this camp shortly. Of our 9 companies here, 800 men in all, 212 are in the ranks, the rest are in the mumps and measles, and a great many colds and coughs; this is a better showing than some two weeks since, when 400 or 500 were on the sick list. I would not be alarmed, but am chilly and want to make my time for sleep as short as possible.

## For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—A Relief Society for the benefit of soldiers was organized at Warrenton, Sept. 21st, 1861. On Thursday the 19th inst. According to notice given at church, a large number of the fair and noble ladies of this district met in an arched hall, and organized the "Warrenton Relief Society," for the purpose of procuring clothing for our brave soldiers, who have so manfully gone forth to defend our country, and repel the incursive hordes of nefarious marauders.

The society was organized by the election of Miss Catharine Wright, Pres.; Mrs. J. L. Jones, Sec.; Mrs. R. C. Caldwell, Smith; Vice Presidents: Miss Banks, R. C. Caldwell, and Miss Sarah Herring, Treasurer. Members of the society are: Mrs. Banks, R. C. Caldwell, and Miss Sarah Herring, Treasurer. Members of the society are: Mrs. Banks, R. C. Caldwell, and Miss Sarah Herring, Treasurer. Members of the society are: Mrs. Banks, R. C. Caldwell, and Miss Sarah Herring, Treasurer.

ALL expectation of the coming foe, Rome, stand in anxious dread against their spear. Last slumber stand moment over their son. And false surprise the morning, watch, be strong. REID.

Warrenton, N. C., Sept. 20th, 1861.

## CAMP FORT ACQUITA CREEK, STAFFORD CO., VA.,

Sept. 21st, 1861.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE.—Dear Sirs:—Permit me, on behalf of the Bladen Regiment, to return the thanks of our company to Isaac Wright, Esq., for a liberal donation of \$72 for the use of the company. Thrown far from home, in another State, we receive, only the kindness of our friends at home, but their liberal aid, as a matter of considerable encouragement to us, while we pray Heaven's blessing upon them; their liberality we never can forget.

Sirs, I have the honor to remain,

Yours respectfully,

Lieut. Com'd'g Co. H, 3d N. C. State Troops.

## HEAD QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF N. C.,

GOLDSBORO, Sept. 18th, 1861.

## CIRCULAR.

The General Commanding has the satisfaction of announcing to the Troops under his command, that arrangements have been made for their payment as soon as the Muster and Pay Rolls can be made out. The necessary blanks are herewith transmitted for that purpose.

The Company Commanders will avail themselves of the best clerical talents at their command and will have their rolls made out correctly and neatly. The "Printed Rolls" will be carefully studied and complied with.

The Regulations require that "one Muster Roll," and three copies of the same, be made out. The former to be sent to the Adjutant General's Office, and two of the latter to be given to the Paymaster—and the third to be retained in the company. The "Muster Rolls" will be forwarded through these Headquarters. These Rolls will embrace the period from the date of the Muster into service to the 31st August, 1861; consequently, persons who have joined the company since that date will not be borne on these Rolls. Under the head of "Last Paid" write—Pay due from enlistment for State Troops, Pay due from enrollment for Volunteers. These troops that were not mustered into service previous to the 31st August, 1861, cannot draw take place on the 31st October, 1861.

The Commanders of the Posts, Stations, Camps, &c., on the 31st August last, will have to sign these Rolls as Inspector and Muster Officer.

By order of GEN. GATLIN, R. H. RIDGICK, Asst. Adj't Gen'l.

## [COMMUNICATED.]

## Western Virginia.

Under the protection of the Soldiers' Aid Society, a fund is being raised to provide immediate relief for the Soldiers in Western Virginia, to whom no assistance has as yet been rendered. Contributions of money or clothing may be sent to the Treasurer of the above Society at the Town Hall.

It is requested that all such donations, be specified for "Western Virginia."

## PROCLAMATION EXTRAORDINARY.—Know all men,

by these presents, that I, John A. Dix (no relation to the rebel "Dixie"), knowing the feeling excited in the breasts of our brave Union army by the proclamation of colors, known as red, white and blue, and by no means agreeable to me, hereby, by virtue of the authority vested in me, by His Majesty, Abraham 1st, require and command all police officers of the city of Baltimore, to suppress and cause to disappear all substances, whether in the heavens above, or in the earth beneath, or in the water under, the earth, bearing the said combination of rebel colors. All babies, having red and white stockings on, will be sent to Fort Lafayette. All houses built of red brick and white mortar must be removed or painted red, white and blue, in alternate stripes. All watermelons must be painted blue on the rind, and all mint candy and barber's poles so colored, to be changed. All red and white combs, and all required to change den. All spots or take the oath of allegiance. Red and white variegated flowers must be altered to include blue. All white persons having red hair and moustaches or whiskers, are hereby warned to have one or the other dyed blue. No sunrises or sunsets which exhibit such combinations, will be permitted on the pain of suppression. Persons are forbidden to drink red and white wines alternately. His Majesty is, however, graciously pleased to make an exception in favor of red noses, these last being greatly in vogue among Federal officers, and additional lustre having recently been shed upon such noses by one of my former predecessors in this command. Done at the Baltimore Bastille, this 4th day of September, the 1st year of Abraham's glorious and peaceful reign.

[Signed] JOHN A. DIX, Major-General.

Baltimore South.

The editor of the London Weekly Dispatch is "no slouch," not, when it comes to "putting the pepper on." From an article of the 12th of August, a column and a half long, in which he mercilessly peppers the raw sore of the "galled jacks" of Northern pride and vanity, we take the following specimen "pinch" of the lot stuff. If the London man were New York he would have been a better man, and would have been with every of his superior backgroundary capabilities:

While blatant Yankee fools have in Paris been boasting of their sympathy with the despots of France and Russia, and in New York have been howling for a war with England, while they have been beating their breasts like gorillas to lash themselves up to Kentucky, and bragging and boasting enough to make a monkey poke, the Southerners have said nothing, preserved their dignity as men by wise but effectual reticence; have quietly blown up the Times' correspondent with canards and bosh, letting him apparently see everything and really know nothing; and steadily pursued the policy we have frequently forewarned of, pretending to retreat until they had led the invader in to our Southern territory, that they might rise up behind them. The result is an ignominious defeat of the vaporing gascos of the North within sight of their very capital in a great pitched battle, and a demonstration of the utter unutility of the pretensions and the entire hollowness and treachery of all the appearances and demonstrations of the Federalists.

A highly intelligent gentleman, who left New York a few days since, informs us that the financial condition of the North is aught but encouraging. The stock of specie in the banks is rapidly diminishing, and mercantile men say that the money market is very tight. It is estimated that thirty millions of dollars have already been sent to the Treasury notes out of the Lincoln Government at over seven per cent. interest, are rapidly returned to the banks. It is the opinion of the best judges that these institutions will soon have to suspend all over the North. Trade is at a stand still. A large majority of the commercial houses have already failed, and there is hardly a day but some one of them topples to the ground.

The voluntary enlistments for the army of the North have ceased. Drafting has already been resorted to in New Jersey, and will hereafter be the only mode in their power of recruiting. The number of volunteers is now their resource. It is plain enough that an army thus constituted is not to be depended on.

Our informant thinks the peace party is gaining ground, although free speech and the freedom of the press have been suppressed. It would seem that the influence of the Catholic church is hostile to the war, and these, with the commercial classes, make the basis of a strong peace party. The war, on the part of the Republicans, is becoming every day more and more plainly a war upon slavery, and the opposition are rallying upon this ground. Such is the majority of the commercial houses have already failed, and there is hardly a day but some one of them topples to the ground.